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[For the Herald.]  
DRIFTING.

By MRS. L. S. N.

Drifting with the tide—  
Floating down the stream,  
On and on we glide,  
In a waking dream....

In a trance of pleasure  
We pass the golden hours,  
While sweet music's measure  
Falls like summer showers.

The banks are gemmed with flowers;  
Bright stars gleam overhead—  
The hours are rosy hours—  
Our hearts with hope are fed.

Drifting with the tide,  
Drifting and dreaming,  
Ever thus we glide,  
Bright stars still gleaming.

—Hartford, Ky., Nov. 30.

## A LAW ROMANCE.

The Curious History of a Boston  
Title to Real Estate.

[American Law Review.]

Of the locality of the parcel of real estate, the history of the title of which it proposed to relate, it may be sufficient to say that it lies in Boston, within the limits of the territory ravished by the great fire of November 8 and 9, 1872.

In 1860 this parcel of land was in the undisturbed possession of Mr. William Ingalls, who referred his title to it to the will of his father, Mr. Thomas Ingalls, who died in 1830. Mr. Ingalls, the elder, had been a very wealthy citizen of Boston, and when he made his will, a few years before his death, he owned this one parcel of real estate, worth about \$50,000 and possessed in addition personal property to the amount of between \$200,000 and \$300,000. By his will he specifically devised this parcel of land to his wife for life, and upon her death to his only child, the William Ingalls before mentioned, in fee, to whom, after directing his executor to pay two nephews, William and Arthur Jones, the sum of \$25,000 each, he gave also the large residue of his property. After the date of the will, however, Mr. Thomas Ingalls engaged in some unfortunate speculations, and upon the settlement of his estate the personal property proved to be barely sufficient for the payment of his debts, and the nephews got no portion of their legacies. The real estate, however, afforded to the widow a comfortable income, which enabled her during her life to support herself in a respectable manner. Upon her death, in 1845, the son entered into possession of the real estate, which had gradually increased in value; and he had been enjoying for fifteen years a handsome income derived therefrom when he was one day surprised to hear that the two cousins, whom his father had benevolently remembered in his will, had advanced a claim that this real estate should be sold by his father's executor, and the proceeds applied to the payment of their legacies. This claim, now made thirty years after the death of his father, was of course a great surprise to Mr. Ingalls. He had entertained the popular idea that twenty years' possession effectively cut off all claims.—Here, however, were parties, after thirty years' undisputed possession by his mother and himself, setting up in 1860 a claim arising out of the will of his father, that will having been proved in 1830. Nor had Mr. Ingalls ever dreamed that the legacies given to his cousins could in any way have precedence over the specific devise of the parcel of real estate to himself. It was, as a matter of common sense, so clear that his father had intended by his will first to provide for his wife and son, and then to make a generous gift out of the residue of his estate to his nephews, that, during the thirty years that had elapsed since his death it had never occurred to any one to suggest any other disposal of the property than that which had actually been made. Upon consulting with counsel, however, Mr. Ingalls learned that although the time within which most actions might be brought was limited to a specified number of years, there was no such limitation affecting the bringing of an action to recover a legacy. See Mass. General Statutes, chapter 97, section 22; Kent vs. Dunham, 106 Mass., 586—591; Brooks vs. Lynde, 7 Allen, 6,466. He also learned that as his father's will gave him, after his mother's death, the same estate that he would have taken by inheritance had there been no will, the law looked upon the devise to him as void, and deemed him to have taken the estate by descent. What he had supposed to be a specific devise of the

## THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 1.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., DECEMBER 1, 1875.

NO. 48.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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estate to him was then a void devise or no devise at all; and his parcel of real estate being in the eye of the law simply a part of an undevised residue, was, of course, liable to be sold for the payment of the legacies contained in his father's will. It was assets which the executor was bound to apply to that purpose. The exact point had been determined in the then recent case of Ellis vs. Page, 7 Cushing, 161; and Mr. Ingalls was finally compelled to see the estate, the undisputed possession of which he had enjoyed for so many years, sold at auction by the executor of his father's will for \$135,000 not quite enough to pay the legacies to his cousins, which legacies, with interest from the expiration of one year after the testator's death, amounted at the time of the sale in 1862 to \$143,000.

The Messrs. Jones themselves purchased the estate at the sale, deeming the purchase a good investment of the amount of their legacies, and Mr. Ingalls instituted a system of economy in his domestic expenses, and pondered much on the uncertainty of the law and the mutability of human affairs.

By one of those curious coincidences which so often occur, Messrs. William and Arthur Jones had scarcely begun to enjoy the increased supply of pocket money afforded them by the rents of their newly acquired property, when each received one morning, a summons to appear before the justices of the Superior Court "to answer unto John Rogers a writ of entry," the premises described in the writ being their newly acquired estate.

The Messrs. Jones were at first rather startled by this unexpected proceeding;

but as they had, when they received

their deed from Mr. Ingalls' executor,

taketh the precaution to have the title

to their estate examined by a conveyancer,

who had reported that he had

carried his examination as far back as

the beginning of the century and had

found the title perfectly clear and cor-

rect, they took courage, and waited for

further developments. It was not long,

however, before the facts upon which

the writ of entry had been founded were made known. It appeared that for some time prior to 1750 the estate had belonged to one John Buttolph, who died in that year, leaving a will in which he devised the estate "to my brother Thomas, and if he shall die without issue, then I give the same to my brother William." Thomas Buttolph had held the estate until 1775, when he died leaving an only daughter, Mary, at that time the wife of Timothy Rogers. Mrs. Rogers held the estate until 1790, when she died, leaving two sons and a daughter. This estate she devised to her daughter, who subsequently, in 1800, conveyed it to Mr. Thomas Ingalls before mentioned. Peter Rogers, the oldest son of Mrs. Rogers was a non compos, but lived until the year 1834, when he died at the age of 75. He left no children, having never married. John Rogers, the demandant in the writ of entry, was the oldest son of John Rogers, the second son of Mrs. Mary Rogers, and the basis of the title set up by him was substantially as follows: He claimed that under the decision in Hayward vs. Howe, 12 Gray, 49, the will of John Buttolph had given to Thomas Buttolph an estate tail, the law construing the intention of the testator to have been that the estate should belong to Thos. Buttolph, and to his issue as long as such issue should exist, but that upon the failure of such issue, whenever such failure might occur, whether at the death of Thomas or at any subsequent time, the estate should go to William Buttolph. It had also been decided in Corbin vs. Healy, 29 Pick., 514, 516, that an estate tail does not descend in Massachusetts, like other real estate, to all the children of the deceased owner, in equal shares; but, according to the old English rule, exclusive to the oldest son, if any, and to the daughters only in default of any son; and it had been further decided in Hall vs. Priest, 6 Gray, 18, 24 that an estate tail cannot be devised or in any way affected by the will of a tenant in tail. Mr. John Rogers claimed that the estate tail given by the will of John Buttolph to Thomas Buttolph had descended at the death of Thomas to his only child, Mary Rogers; that at her death, instead of passing, as had been supposed at the time, by virtue of her will, to her daughter, that will had been wholly without effect upon the estate, the whole of which was now covered with an elegant block,

Peter Rogers had, indeed, been dispossessed in 1800, if not before, by the acts of his sister in taking possession of and conveying away the estate; but as he was a non-compos during the whole of his long life, the statute of limitations did not begin to run against him, and his heir in tail, namely, John Rogers, the eldest son of his deceased brother, John, was allowed by Mass. Gen. St., c. 154, § 5, ten years after his uncle Peter's death, within which to bring his action. As these ten years did not expire until 1864, this action brought in 1863, was reasonably commenced; and it was prosecuted with success, judgment in his favor having been recovered by John Rogers in 1865.

The case of Rogers vs. Jones was naturally a subject of remark among the legal profession; and it happened to occur to one of the younger members of that profession that it would be well to improve some of his idle moments by studying up the facts of this case in the Suffolk registries of deeds and of probate. Curiosity prompted this gentleman to extend his investigation beyond the facts directly involved in the case, and to trace the title of Mr. John Buttolph back to an earlier date. He found that Mr. Buttolph had purchased the estate in 1730, of one Hosea Johnson, to whom it had been conveyed in 1710, by Benjamin Parsons. The deed from Parsons to Johnson, however, conveyed the land to Johnson, simply without any mention of his "heirs;" and the young lawyer, having recently read the case of Buffum vs. Hutchinson, 1 Allen, 58, perceived that Johnson took under this deed only a life estate in the granted premises, and that at his death the premises reverted to Parsons or to his heirs. The young lawyer, being of enterprising spirit, thought it would be well to follow out the investigation suggested by his discovery. He found, to his surprise, that Hosea Johnson did not die until 1786, the estate having, in fact, been purchased by him for a residence when he was twenty-one years of age and about to be married. He had lived upon it for twenty years, but had then moved his residence to another part of the city, and sold the estate, as we have seen, to Mr. Buttolph. When Mr. Johnson died, in 1786, at the age of ninety-seven, it chanced that the sole party entitled to the reversion, as heir of Benjamin Parsons, was a young woman, a granddaughter, aged eighteen, and just married. The young lady and her husband lived, as sometimes happens, to celebrate their diamond wedding in 1861, but died during that year. As she had been under the legal disability of coverture from the time when her right of entry upon the estate as heir of Benjamin Parsons, first accrued, at the termination of Johnson's life estate, the provision of the statute of limitations, before cited, gave her heirs ten years after her death, within which to bring their action. These heirs proved to be three or four people of small means, residing in remote parts of the United States. What arrangements the young lawyer made with these parties and also with Mr. John Smith, a speculating moneyed man of Boston, who was supposed to have furnished certain necessary funds, he was wise enough to keep carefully to himself. Suffice it to say, that in 1869 an action was brought by the heirs of Benjamin Parsons to recover from Rogers the land which he had just recovered from William and Arthur Jones. In this action the plaintiffs were successful, and they had no sooner been put in formal possession of the estate than they conveyed it, now worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars, to the aforesaid Mr. John Smith, who was popularly supposed to have obtained in this case, as he usually did in all financial operations in which he was concerned, the lion's share of the plunder. The Parsons heirs probably realized very little from the results of the suit; but the young lawyer obtained sufficient to establish him as a brilliant speculator in suburban lands, second mortgages and patent rights. Mr. Smith had been but a short time in possession of his new estate when the great fire of November, 1872, swept over it. He was, however, a most energetic citizen, and the ruins were not cold before he was at work rebuilding. He bought an adjoining lot, in order to increase the size of his estate, the whole of which was now covered with an elegant block,

conspicuous on the front of which may now be seen his initials, "J. S.", cut in the stone.

While the estate which once belonged to Mr. William Ingalls was passing from one person to another in the bewildering manner in which we have endeavored to describe, Mr. Ingalls had himself, for a time, looked on in amazement. It finally occurred to him, however, that he would go to the root of this matter of the title. He appointed a skillful conveyancer to trace that title back, if possible, to the book of possession. The result of this investigation was that it appeared that the parcel which he had himself owned, together with the additional parcel bought and added to it by Smith, had, in 1843 or 1844, when the book of possession was compiled, constituted the parcel, which was then in the "possession" of one "Madid Engle," who subsequently in 1860, under the name of "Maudit Engles," conveyed it to John Vergoose, on the express condition that no building should ever be erected on a certain portion of the rear of the premises conveyed. Now, it had so happened that this portion of these premises had never been built upon before the great fire, but that So-and-so, "a very careful man," did it in less than half an hour, last year, and found it all right, and that his charge was five dollars.

elined to look more complacently upon it, being again in undisturbed possession of his old estate, now worth more than before, and in the receipt therefrom of an ample income which will enable him to pass the remainder of his days in comfort, if not in luxury. But though Mr. Ingalls is content with the final result of the history of his title, those lawyers who are known as "conveyancers" are by no means happy when they contemplate that history, for it has tended to impress them how full of pitfalls in the ground upon which they are accustomed to tread, and how extensive is the knowledge and how great the care required of all who travel over it; and how they are more disputed than ever, when, as so often happens, they are requested to "just step over" to the registry and "look down" a title, and are informed that the title is a very simple one and will only take a few minutes, and that So-and-so, "a very careful man," did it in less than half an hour, last year, and found it all right, and that his charge was five dollars.

## STANLEY IN AFRICA.

At the Capital of King Utesa—An Extraordinary Naval Display and Other Native Festivities.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Herald* publishes this morning a graphic synopsis of the letter received in London from Stanley. He says Livingstone was wrong in reporting that the Victoria Nyanza consisted of five lakes. Speke, correctly states that Victoria Nyanza is one lake, but Speke's two islands are peninsulas. The river Shirey is the principal feeder of the lake. Nile yet discovered. Stanley had several conflicts with slave-dealers on the lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives, armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed with a severe fight. Three natives were killed.

He arrived at Utesa's hunting camp, Msaura, April 12, where the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. Onefeat was a naval review on the lake of eighty-four canoes, names had been brought about, he instituted an inquiry into his own genealogy, the result of which was, in brief, that he found he could prove himself to be the identical person entitled, could not be deemed to have been waived by any neglect or delay; and that consequently, under the decision in Gray vs. Blanchard, 8 Pick., 284, a forfeiture of the estate or breach of this condition could now be enforced if the true parties entitled by descent and by residuary devises under the original "Engle" or "Engles" could only be found. It occurred to Mr. Ingalls, however, that this name "Engles" bore a certain similarity in sound to that of his own, and as he had heard that during the early years after the settlement of this country great changes in the spelling of names had been brought about, he instituted an inquiry into his own genealogy, the result of which was, in brief, that he found he could prove himself to be the identical person entitled, could not be deemed to have been waived by any neglect or delay; and that consequently, under the decision in Gray vs. Blanchard, 8 Pick., 284, a forfeiture of the estate or breach of this condition could now be enforced if the true parties entitled by descent and by residuary devises under the original "Engle" or "Engles" could only be found. 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# THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers

JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875.

Texas will hold an election on the 7th of December.

The National Grange has been in session at Louisville for a week or more past, and the delegates present have been doing a good work for the order.

The crooked whisky ring at St. Louis are having a hard road to travel just now. JOYCE and McDONALD were found guilty, and AVERY is on trial with fair prospects of conviction. It is estimated that this ring has swindled the Government in tax on whisky to the tune of from five million to ten million dollars, but thanks to Secretary Bristol, their thieving is at an end for a time.

The telegraph announces the appointment by Gov. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, of ex-Gov. JAMES E. ENGELMAN as United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. FERRY. The appointment adds another to the Democratic Senators, making the total representation 29, against 19 in the Forty-third Congress, a gain of ten. A gain of nine in the next two years will give the Democratic control of this most important body. The total is as follows:

Republicans 45  
Democrats 29

Total Senate 74  
Republican majority 16

**THE SPEAKERSHIP AND OTHER OFFICES.**

We gather the following from the Courier-Journal's special telegraphic correspondence of November 28: Considerable numbers of members and prominent Democrats have arrived within the last two days, and a very active canvassing has begun for the speakership and the minor offices of the House. The contest for the speakership is the one chiefly discussed, and on which the most feeling seems to be evinced. The friends of Kerr claim that he is sure of the nomination, and those of Randall are equally positive that he will be the man.

As there are only thirty or forty members present, no accurate summing up of the relative strength of candidates can be made. Some of the members present are claimed by both sides. The full vote of Indiana is known to be for Mr. Kerr, and that of Pennsylvania for Mr. Randall. All of the candidates are represented by their friends, to be strong in the New York delegation, and of course some must be at fault in this calculation.

While the speakership is the issue that almost absorbs public attention, a great deal of quiet canvassing has been going on for the offices of clerk and sergeant-at-arms. The candidates for clerk are Adams of Kentucky, Crittenden of Missouri, Banks of Mississippi, Dubose of Georgia, Shober of North Carolina, Wedderburn and Whitehead of Virginia, and Archer of Maryland. Most of these candidates have been here for several days. The Hon. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, has reached the city, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. It is beyond all doubt that a Northern candidate will be made speaker, and the clerkship will go to the South. The preponderance of Southern opinion will go far to shape the result of the speakership, and the Northern members will have the opportunity in their turn of deciding between the different Southern candidates for the clerkship.

## LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

MILLWOOD, KY., Nov. 30.  
FRIEND MEHMET.—In my last I referred to the poets and poetry of America, but I am forced to change the subject again, and speak of some things that are truly becoming nuisances in this free land. I spoke once before of the jury system as a something repugnant to our own nature, but, since writing of that institution, I have observed another nearly as bad, of which I will speak in my present epistle.

The letting of contracts for public buildings is becoming the greatest frauds practiced on these proud sons of freedom. Only a few months ago the county, wherein I reside, concluded to build them a jail, for the better security of those law-breakers which have become so numerous, since freedom has become universal. This contract was awarded to a very poor mechanic, who, with the assistance of a regular fraud appointed by the County court, botched the job, and compelled those overburdened tax-payers of our own county to disburse several thousand dollars of their scanty funds, which they, indeed, could very poorly spare. The next county to where I reside have concluded to build them an institution of the same kind, but I would advise them to watch the builder, and compel him and his employees to finish their work according to terms of contract, then they most assuredly will have a little value for the enormous sum of money they are compelled to pay for this piece of practical vanity.

Thanking the kindly dwellers of Hartford for their generosity as long as I was able to pay for it, on my recent visit to that metropolis, I will conclude by hoping your shadow, and the shadow of my good friend Juno of Beaver Dam, may never grow less.

Ali Ben Hamad.

# PROSPECTUS!

## OF THE

# HARTFORD HERALD.

## A HOME PAPER

# FOR THE PEOPLE.

**The Herald**  
Will always contain the news  
of the County in a Brief and  
Condensed form. Now is the  
time to

## GIVE US YOUR AID.

And thus enable us to make it  
one of the best papers in the  
Country.

As an advertising medium,  
the HERALD is unsurpassed  
by any journal in the Green  
River Country. Its circulation  
is equal to any country paper  
in the State, and finds its way in  
nearly every household in the  
county.

## THE JOB DEPARTMENT

Of the HERALD is in every  
respect complete, and as neat  
job work can be done here as  
in the cities.

Sustain your County Paper.

alert, and cautious; the man, conscious of his vital power, is incautious, unconsciously relying on his ability to overthrow obstacles and conquer his proud pathway onward. Be this philosophy as it may, we know that the man falls readily into every pit and snare which Satan has set to trap the race, whereas, if the ladies are not controlled in their vocations by the men, they will pass unscathed through them all.

You never heard of a lady's driving the horse into a hole in the bridge, and you never heard of a man failing to drive into the hole, if the bridge had a hole in it. The reason of this is that before the lady started, she mentally cast an eye all along the road to be traversed, and noted every point at which a danger might lurk because of her incapacity to shift in a calamity, but the man reflected of nothing but the felicities of the journey, scorning to think that any impudent obstacle could be interposed in his lordly way. Or, if he reflected "The dangers self was lone alone."

Galloa was a man! Esther was a woman; and Galloa, as a characteristic, is a universality in every age and generation of manhood, and Esther and Ruth, the ineffable index of the gentle chain-gang, since she was made subject to the man, "lovely pose comititee of human sweetness, how ridiculously beautiful they are! and how preposterously charming."

Well, steady our nerves, we will follow the first thought a little: Females seldom fall into habits of excess. All men have some habit in excess. How readily they fall into drunkenness, and how seldom do the ladies.

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Ali Ben Hamad.

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respect complete, and as neat  
job work can be done here as  
in the cities.

Sustain your County Paper.

Texas will hold an election on the 7th of December.

The National Grange has been in session at Louisville for a week or more past, and the delegates present have been doing a good work for the order.

The crooked whisky ring at St. Louis are having a hard road to travel just now. JOYCE and McDONALD were found guilty, and AVERY is on trial with fair prospects of conviction. It is estimated that this ring has swindled the Government in tax on whisky to the tune of from five million to ten million dollars, but thanks to Secretary Bristol, their thieving is at an end for a time.

The telegraph announces the appointment by Gov. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, of ex-Gov. JAMES E. ENGELMAN as United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. FERRY. The appointment adds another to the Democratic Senators, making the total representation 29, against 19 in the Forty-third Congress, a gain of ten. A gain of nine in the next two years will give the Democratic control of this most important body. The total is as follows:

Republicans 45  
Democrats 29

Total Senate 74  
Republican majority 16

**THE SPEAKERSHIP AND OTHER OFFICES.**

We gather the following from the Courier-Journal's special telegraphic correspondence of November 28: Considerable numbers of members and prominent Democrats have arrived within the last two days, and a very active canvassing has begun for the speakership and the minor offices of the House. The contest for the speakership is the one chiefly discussed, and on which the most feeling seems to be evinced. The friends of Kerr claim that he is sure of the nomination, and those of Randall are equally positive that he will be the man.

As there are only thirty or forty members present, no accurate summing up of the relative strength of candidates can be made. Some of the members present are claimed by both sides. The full vote of Indiana is known to be for Mr. Kerr, and that of Pennsylvania for Mr. Randall. All of the candidates are represented by their friends, to be strong in the New York delegation, and of course some must be at fault in this calculation.

While the speakership is the issue that almost absorbs public attention, a great deal of quiet canvassing has been going on for the offices of clerk and sergeant-at-arms. The candidates for clerk are Adams of Kentucky, Crittenden of Missouri, Banks of Mississippi, Dubose of Georgia, Shober of North Carolina, Wedderburn and Whitehead of Virginia, and Archer of Maryland. Most of these candidates have been here for several days. The Hon. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, has reached the city, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. It is beyond all doubt that a Northern candidate will be made speaker, and the clerkship will go to the South. The preponderance of Southern opinion will go far to shape the result of the speakership, and the Northern members will have the opportunity in their turn of deciding between the different Southern candidates for the clerkship.

## LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

MILLWOOD, KY., Nov. 30.  
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## WOMAN AND MAN.

Have you never noticed that women when they open and enter a gate or door they invariably draw it too, and carefully shut it after them. Well that is true! and it is as proverbially true that men never shut a door, or gate, or shut off any danger that may follow. For instance, a thousand men may enter the court-house in the dead of winter and nine hundred and ninety will leave the door wide open, and be the jailer for not filling the stove and failing to set court-hall on fire generally.

But why this difference of habit in women and men? We incline to think that the ladies are the most conservative and provident. She foresees and calculates the consequences of a step before she takes it; whereas, few men forecast at all, and very few think in advance of them. This may be traced to a more organic distinction between the ladies and lords.

The lady is impotent, the man robust and self-sustaining; the lady is gentle and compromising; the man courageous, self-confident and a dare-devil. The lady, conscious of her feeble caste of life, is unconsciously on the

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alert, and cautious; the man, conscious of his vital power, is incautious, unconsciously relying on his ability to overthrow obstacles and conquer his proud pathway onward. Be this philosophy as it may, we know that the man falls readily into every pit and snare which Satan has set to trap the race, whereas, if the ladies are not controlled in their vocations by the men, they will pass unscathed through them all.

You never heard of a lady's driving the horse into a hole in the bridge, and you never heard of a man failing to drive into the hole, if the bridge had a hole in it. The reason of this is that before the lady started, she mentally cast an eye all along the road to be traversed, and noted every point at which a danger might lurk because of her incapacity to shift in a calamity, but the man reflected of nothing but the felicities of the journey, scorning to think that any impudent obstacle could be interposed in his lordly way. Or, if he reflected "The dangers self was lone alone."

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AS PUBLISHED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
IN THE TOWN OF  
**HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.**

BY  
**JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,**

AT THE PRICE OF  
**Two Dollars a Year in Advance.**

Job work of every description done with  
machines and districts, at city prices. We have  
a failure of job types, and solicit the patronage  
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is  
provided at this office.

Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,  
insurably in advance.

Should the paper suspend publication, from  
any cause, during the year, we will refund the  
money due on subscription, or furnish subscribers  
the amount suspended, with any paper of the  
same price they may select.

Advertisements of business men are solicited;  
except those of salaried persons and dealers in  
intoxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our  
columns under any circumstances.

All communications and applications for pub-  
lication must be addressed to the Editor.  
Communications in regard to advertising and job  
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

## COUNTY DIRECTORY.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.  
Hon. Joe Haycroft, Attorney, Elizabethtown.  
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.  
K. R. Marcell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.  
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.  
E. L. Wise, Jailor, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May  
and November, and continues four weeks each  
term.

**COUNTY COURT.**  
Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.  
Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.  
J. P. Sanderson, Attorney, Hartford.  
Court begins as the first Monday in every  
month.

**QUARTERLY COURT.**  
Begins on the 3d Mondays in January, April,  
July and October.

**COURT OF CLAIMS.**  
Begins on the first Mondays in October and  
January.

**OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.**

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.  
G. Smith Fitzhugh, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.  
Treas. H. Bowell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.  
W. L. Ross, School Commissioner, Hartford.  
**MAGISTRATES' COURTS.**

Wayne District, No. 1.—P. H. Alford, Justice,  
1st March 3, June 17, September 4, December  
14. E. F. Thifford, Justice, half March 18, June  
4, September 18, December 4.

Sulphur Springs District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,  
Justice, half March 3, June 15, September 2,  
December 18. D. J. Wilcox, Justice, half  
March 15, June 2, September 14, December 2.  
Cumberland District, No. 3.—W. P. Rander,  
Justice, half March 21, June 14, September 30,  
December 13. T. R. Bennett, Justice, half  
March 16, June 24, September 13, December  
12.

Jeff's Store District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,  
Justice, March 11, June 23, September 11, De-  
cember 27. B. Woodward, Justice, March 21,  
June 16, September 26, December 11.

ardville District, No. 5.—C. W. R. Cobb  
Justice, March 8, June 19, September 8, Decem-  
ber 22. J. L. Burton, Justice, March 20, June  
7, September 28, December 8.

Nile District, No. 6.—C. S. McElroy, March  
8, June 21, September 28, June 8, September  
2, December 9.

Marford District, No. 7.—Jas. P. Cooper,  
Justice, March 13, June 23, September 14, De-  
cember 28. A. B. Bonnett, Justice, March 20,  
June 11, September 27, December 13.

Cromwell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin  
Justice, March 27, June 15, September 26, De-  
cember 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, March 17,  
June 20, September 27, December 21.

Hartford District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,  
Justice, March 12, June 21, September 13, De-  
cember 25. Jas. M. Leach, Justice, March 26,  
June 12, September 24, December 14.

Sulphur Spring District, No. 10.—R. G.  
Wedding, Justice, March 19, June 8, September  
21, December 7. Jas. A. Bonnett, Justice,  
March 6, June 18, September 7, December 21.

Bardstown District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,  
Justice, March 19, June 23, September 19, De-  
cember 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, March 28,  
June 9, September 24, December 19.

**POLICE COURTS.**

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mon-  
days in January, April, July and October.

Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first  
Saturday in January, April, and on 1 October.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first  
Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Carlisle—W. D. Barbour, Judge, last Sat-  
urday in March, June, September and Decem-  
ber.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875.

W. R. BONNER, LOCAL EDITOR.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to this office, will  
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent  
need of some money. We cannot run a  
newspaper without money, and hence we  
are under the necessity of collecting as  
fast as amounts fall due.

## A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

We will send the Farmers' Home  
Journal, price \$2.00 per year, and THE  
HARTFORD HERALD, price \$2.00 per  
year, to the same address for the small  
sum of \$3.00 per year. Send on your  
money and get both papers.

## LOOK OUT FOR THE RED MARK.

Subscribers who see a red mark  
on the margin of their paper near  
their names may know "that their  
time has expired. We hope all such  
will renew at once."

We are now prepared to furnish of-  
fices with all kinds of blanks, and at  
prices as low as you can buy them in  
the cities.

Still the good work goes on.

Ain't you glad you are living.

Read our Louisville letter.

Old Rough is bank full and still  
fulling.

The boys went boat rowing Sunday,  
but nobody fell in the creek. Oh, no.

Now is a good time for the "Jolly  
Hunter" to make a trip down stream.

The Monitor says tobacco is coming  
in lively, and is bringing good prices.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, of Rosine, has  
been spending a few days in town.

Business has been fair in the lower  
end of town this week.

A man that can arise at 4 o'clock  
these mornings—well, he don't mind  
cold weather.

W. H. Williams will deal heavily  
in tobacco this season.

Our friend J— is happy. It's a  
boy, and a bouncer, at that.

It was as cold as—we want to see it,  
yesterday morning.

Oyster suppers are quite common  
among the young gents of this city.

Circuit Court is about over and our  
lawyers have their pockets full—of  
keys, knives, buttons and things.

Our farmers are actively engaged  
in gathering corn, and we hear some  
complaint of its rotting in the shock.

The wet weather caused work on  
the jail to suspend last week, but  
things are lively now.

Wild turkeys are "growing beauti-  
fully less," and the boys don't kill  
many any more.

We have had some right cool weather  
during the past week, and heavy  
apparel has been in demand.

Hon. H. D. McHenry left last  
Monday for Washington City, to be  
present at the conveing of Congress.

The recent heavy rains have made  
big water in the river. Rough now  
looks large enough for Ohio river  
steamers to navigate.

You who owe the landlord of the  
Crow House should settle your little  
bills, and have your names removed  
from the placard.

When a man does a good deed he  
feels good, but when he is caught  
hooking chickens, you bet he feels  
pale. We won't tell his name.

It is reported by some that the  
courthouse is insecure, the roof not  
having sufficient brace to make it  
strong.

We learn that Col. O. P. Johnson  
has traded his house and lot in this  
place to Mr. Caleb Crow, for his farm  
in the out edge of town. They will  
exchange in a short time.

**THE PLACE TO GET A BARGAIN.**  
Is at the great Clothing House of J.  
Winter & Co., Louisville, Ky., cor. 3d and  
Market. Prices have been re-  
duced, and now is the time to buy.

Now is a good time to put the streets  
in order. A plunk walk is very badly  
needed from Joseph Vaught's black-  
smith shop out to the water mill. See  
to this little thing, will you?

It is almost impossible for us to find  
room for the communications we re-  
ceive, but nevertheless we appreciate the  
kindness of our friends in contribut-  
ing to the HERALD. Again we  
have to continue some until next week.

## WHEN BUYING YOUR NEW SUIT

Do not forget that the old reliable  
house of J. Winter & Co., cor. 3d and  
Market, Louisville, have the largest  
stock in the city to select from, always  
give a good fit, and sell at reasonable  
prices.

Mr. S. S. Wells, formerly of Ow-  
ensboro, but now of this place, in  
company with his niece, Miss Mamie  
Williams, left Wednesday last to spend  
thanksgivings in Owensboro, but re-  
turned home Friday.

Again we are placed under obliga-  
tions to D. P. Faulds, of Louisville,  
for nice music. Mr. Faulds is the  
leading music dealer in the city, and  
when wanting music, send him your  
orders.

## TERrible STORM AT SEA.

And there will be a terrible storm  
around here if those who owe me do  
not come up and pay me at once. I  
cannot furnish the sick with medicine  
free, as I have to pay cash for all  
drugs. I will be compelled to sue on  
all my notes and accounts if not paid  
at once. Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN.  
Nov. 24th, 1875.

## To All Whom It May Concern

My Dear Friends:

I have been indulgent for four  
years—I ask you now to come forward  
and settle your accounts, I cannot sup-  
ply medicines for the sick, furnish my  
family with the necessities of life, and  
pay my debts without money. Hop-  
ing you will answer my first and last  
call, I remain, Yours,

T. J. PEIFER.

Deputy Sheriff Midkiff and Phillips,  
with a sufficient corps of guards,  
conveyed Geo. E. China and Ed  
Silcox, (whites), Anthony McHenry  
and Amos Gunn, (colored), to the  
penitentiary Thursday last.

Capt. N. Ben. Peck, traveling sales-  
man for Gardner & Co., visited this  
city last week, and gave us a call. The  
Capt. is a fine salesman, and is  
quite popular with our merchants.

Five hundred sheep were killed in  
Daviess county during the past year  
by dogs, and the Monitor man thinks  
it would be a good plan now to kill  
the "dogs." Correct.

The boys have a gay time on the  
"Jolly Hunter," a small excursion boat  
built by Messrs. Williams & Hardwick.  
Gentlemen, we want to charter  
this craft when we take our wed-  
ding tour, as we always did prefer  
riding to walking. Is she charterable?

We are very sorry indeed to  
have to inform our readers that we are  
unable to furnish them "The Black  
Tulip," the continued story which we  
have been publishing for several weeks  
upon the first page of the HERALD,  
any longer. A few nights ago the  
mice made their way into the drawer  
of which we keep our private books  
and papers, and among the articles  
which they cut and destroyed was the  
"Black Tulip." It is in a thousand  
pieces, and would be impossible for us  
to set more from it. We hope this  
will be satisfactory to those who were  
reading it, for we assure you that we  
regret it very much.

## Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage  
licenses issued since our last report:

James T. Muir and Miss Martha A.  
Hunley.

E. Peter Thomas and Miss Carrie E.  
Jarboe.

Levi L. York and Miss Nancy A.  
Reid.

James Z. Gray and Miss Signor A.  
Sharp.

Ed. C. Kelly and Mrs. Mary E.  
Midkiff.

Wm. L. James and Miss Nannie E.  
White.

## Transfers of Real Estates.

The following transfers of real estate  
have been lodged for record since our last  
report, viz:

John P. Barrett to R. F. Romane,  
56 acres on Muddy creek, \$300.

Henry Smith to Joseph D. Smith,  
104½ acres on Rough creek, \$300.

Samuel Greer to Blewford Greer,  
2½ acres on South Panther creek,  
\$150.

## Innocent Fun.

The other night the boys concluded  
to have a little fun, and all hands  
agreed to bono the first fellow that  
passed that way. In a short time a  
young negro from the country came  
along, and they took him in. No  
sooner had they laid their hands on  
him than he found himself stretched  
across a flour barrel, "right side up  
with ears," and then the game the boys  
called "turn his cake" commenced.

The first application of the board was  
distinctly heard for four squares, but  
were soon counterbalanced by the ap-  
peals of the poor darkey. But they  
had it on, and when the game was  
brought to a close, they asked him how  
he liked the fun. "Well, genuine, it's  
just dis way," said he; "you took me  
out to turn de cake, but I'll swear off  
de fire had been much hotter you  
wouldn't had no cake to turn." The  
boys laughed and let him pass, but  
stationed themselves for the next po-  
destrian.

## ON A STRIKE.

We learn of two young boys living  
in the Green Briar neighborhood,  
McLean county, who thought they  
were not receiving a sufficient compen-  
sation at home, and concluded to  
"strike for higher wages." A man by  
the name of Hamilton followed them  
as far as Walton's creek neighborhood,  
this county, and there he lost trace of  
them, but learned that they intended  
going to Nashville, where they had  
relatives living. Their finances were  
limited; having but one nickel in  
their possession, but they had an old  
pistol which they tried to sell for a few  
dimes to help them on their way. It  
is supposed they would make their  
way to the railroad, where they would  
bounce a night train and "dead-head"  
it through. The father of one of these  
boys has been confined to the bed for  
several weeks, and the out-door work  
depended on this son, he being the  
only male member of the family large  
enough to be of any service.

The suit of S. L. Midkiff against  
J. C. Townsend and others, for dam-  
ages for executing a writ of possession,  
was tried, and the verdict of the jury  
acquitted all the defendants but J. C.  
Townsend, and assessed \$500 damages  
against him.

The suit of J. F. Collins against  
Ohio county, seeking to prevent the  
jail from being built where they are  
now erecting it, was decided for the  
defendants on demur of plaintiff's pe-  
tition.

## NOTICE.

I offer my farm for sale, containing one  
hundred acres, on Caney creek in Ohio  
county, eighteen miles East of Hartford,  
one-half mile of Ferguson's station and  
White Run Post Office, on the L. & P.  
R. Seventy-five acres of bottom land  
in

# THE HERALD.



## AGRICULTURAL.

### Wind-Sucking, Stamp-Sucking and Crib-Biting.

A veterinary contributor of the Chicago Tribune thus answers a correspondent inquiring about what he should do to the horse with the above vices:

Wind-sucking, stamp-sucking and crib-biting are essentially the same vice. The only difference consists in the greater proficiency of the wind suckers; for the same are able to swallow air, and to belch it out again, without support for their teeth; while crib-biters can not do it unless they have something—manger, pole of a wagon, neck-yoke, etc.—of which they can take hold with their teeth. Both vices once fully developed are incurable; and horses that have acquired them can be prevented only temporarily from exercising the same.

The most common, and may be the most efficient method of suppressing the exercise of these bad habits, consists in buckling a strap, rather tight around the horse's neck, saving between the horse's teeth or driving a wedge between his nippers, or old horse-jockey tricks, which cause the animal sufficient toothache not only to induce him to neglect his crib-biting exercises, but also to make him refuse his food. Both vices, wind-sucking and crib-biting, are usually the consequence of much idleness, and are acquired almost exclusively by such horses as are naturally very active and possess a nervous temperament.

A young horse that commences to make his first exercise may be broken of that bad habit, and be caused to forget it altogether, if he is worked sufficiently every day, and does not occupy the same stable with an old sucker or crib-biter, with whom he can exercise his bad habit.

Wind-sucking and crib-biting, like a great many vices, are somewhat contagious; for it has been repeatedly observed that an old wind-sucker or crib-biter is apt to teach or impart his bad habit to younger horses who stand in the same stable. Still, these habits are not so bad as people generally suppose them to be; they diminish materially the real value of the horse only when the latter makes his crib-biting exercises on the edge or a manger while he is eating his grain, for in that case considerable grain will fall to the ground and be wasted. It is also claimed that wind-suckers are more apt to be affected with wind colic than any other horses. This, however, is a hypothesis without any foundation; but even if it should be true, then the same cause—that is the wind-sucking, which is supposed to induce the wind-colic—will make the latter less dangerous; for an accomplished wind-sucker can eruct gas with the same facility with which he swallows air.

### Leaders Wanted.

There is nothing which the grange movement now needs as much as it does leaders. Thus far there has been a superabundance of talkers, that have served every purpose that such people can serve. Action—prompt action—must now take the place of specifying. And it is important that the Patron should understand accurately the quality of man fitted for directing. We believe the Grangers are ready for action on a great many matters that concern them. Now is the time for the great captains to appear; and, sirs, when you come to examine, you will find that these are exceedingly rare. There is nothing being done.

Big meetings are held, and great expectations are raised, but the movement toward the settlement of vital questions are very slow. There is too much time spent in mere palaver and debate—smoke, the greater part of it, with hardly a bit of fire below. Not long ago we heard a manufacturer, who has always given the same terms to the grangers that he has to the mid-dlemen, say that he cannot get the "leading spirits" of the organization to act with even a moderate degree of promptness, on any proposition that is laid before them. We know some of the "leaders" of the grange movement in this State, who, in their way of operating, reminds me not a little of the typical politician. They are down on the electioneering in a word, but, indeed, they practice it all the time themselves. They like to be present at every large grange meeting, in order that they may—those who want to use them for some purpose humor them by saying—"give the advantage of their prestige and personal presence to the cause." All fudge, three fourths

of the time, is this talk. We know

### Farming on General Principles.

The London Agricultural Gazette, in one of its leading articles, has the following apt remark on this subject: A young farmer cannot learn too early the important lesson that the profit or loss of particular acts of husbandry can not be determined for him on general principles. He will, indeed do well to remember the advice of a famous physician who, after visiting a sick chamber, immediately ordered a blister put on the patient's head. A young doctor, an admirer of the master's skill, asked him what he had seen at a single glance to justify the blister. The reply was that a long lecture would be required to expound his reasons fully, since they were derived from close observations of symptoms during a large experience. He added, in reference to his rapid insight, "The patient's eye had something to do with it, but it was not that alone, so don't go and blister the patient every time you observe such an eye. This is an illustration of the errors which a man who farmed on general principles, with insufficient knowledge of details, would be certain to commit. And we would recommend a course of practical observations in the field by every agricultural student, in order that he may avoid such mistakes."

A great deal in every business depends on striking at the right time. A vast amount of the bungling, unnecessary farming, that we see, springs from the disregard of the simple truth just stated. The careless or ignorant farmer puts off his plowing until it is time for the seed to be put in the ground, and then he starts in a terrible hurry. He doesn't know which way to run first, and his conduct soon puts everybody about him in the same condition as himself. Downing, the great pomologist, thought that a great motto—"stir the ground; we think, strike while the iron's hot," taken in a general sense, a better. There are a great many little jobs that ought to be done on every farm right now, but which are apt to be put off until it is too late. Now is a good time to think of the arrangements which will be required to insure the various domestic animals comfort, and a proper support, during the winter. What about such commodities as Irish potatoes? Immense quantities of this excellent tuber are destroyed every year through the unpardonable and sinful carelessness of farmers. They are guilty. Anybody who is ignorant of how to take care of his potatoes can find out by writing to any good agricultural paper, or from his neighbor. Let nothing be wasted in any way. A great many of our readers are in the South, where every day we are learning more and more of the great importance of economy: A farmer who loves his business, and who, is therefore fitted for it, is not apt to overlook any of his duties. It is the individual who is farming from force of circumstances, rather than from choice, that stands most in need of these words of counsel.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

### A Positive Disadvantage.

[Atlanta Constitution.] "Marse John, gimme four bits, please sir; you ain't treated dis nigger since de war," said Si to the son of his old owner yesterday.

"What do you want with it, Si?" queried the young man.

"Want to go to de circus, Marse John. You knows how a nigger is!"

"But Si, fifty cents won't take you in now. The civil rights bill made you as good as a white man at the shows, and you'll have to pay a dollar as I do."

"Is dat de truf, Marse John?"

"Just as true as preaching."

Si scratched his head for a full minute, then looked up with mournful eyes, and said:

"Dar it is agin! I tol dem niggers dey was spilin de horn when dey wanted de cib rights, and hyar's my table o' trut' n' blak! I allus was a mighty up-spoken nigger, ez you knows, Marse John, and 'twixt us I say dam de cib rights, speshilly when de cib is around."

Sigot his four bits but he's mad yet.

Annie Grubb is the daughter of a Chester county farmer, and when she is at the churn she is the Grubb that makes the butter fly.

Hugh Gillings, a Pittsburgh druggist, loved Miss Luffy, but she did not reciprocate. So Hugh got drunk, took a dose of morphine, and fired two pistol balls into his aching stomach. He died.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg in Russia; and is 650 feet long and 150 feet wide. It is used for military displays in rough weather, and for a ballroom at night.

The evangelist, Henry Varley, is meeting with great success in England.

### Corn Culture.

According to the weight of the whole plant the small Canada and New England corn gives more pounds of grain than our large Southern corn. It also gives more bushels per acre. It will pay to import our seed from the North once in five or six years for all stock feeding purposes. For bread, we prefer the Southern corn. For making first-class corn meal, the Northern varieties, with their smaller stalks have the advantage. One can have drills closer in small than in large corn. This plant makes excellent forage, and more per acre than any other if properly cultivated. One needs very rich land and thick seed to secure a large crop of hay which is best sold in bales.

The evangelist, Henry Varley, is meeting with great success in England.

# REMINGTON.

WHAT A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT  
for my Wife, Daughter, Sister, or  
Mother, the noisiest, light running Remington

## SEWING MACHINE,

the latest improved Machine in the market will  
serve from the finest gauze to the heaviest sole  
leather, with all

### Ease and Perfection.

Every machine we sell is fully warranted for  
five years, and by one of the best Companies  
in America. Should any machine fail to give  
the most perfect satisfaction to the purchaser,  
we will

### REFUND THE MONEY

TAKE BACK THE MACHINE.  
Every machine we sell, or have sold, is sold  
upon this guarantee, and out of hundreds sold,  
and now being sold on a largely increased de-  
mand, not a

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